



MITCHELL LEE SHIPMAN, Historian N. C. Press Association.

Charlotte Southern Publisher.
Mitchell Lee Shipman, son of Francis M. and Martha A. Shipman, was born in Crab Creek township, Henderson county, North Carolina, December 31, 1866, being the eldest and only living son of a family of seven sons and nine daughters. The father, a farmer, having followed the fortunes of Lee, Jackson and other heroes of the Lost Cause for four long years, returned to his native North Carolina in April 1865 to find all of his earthly holdings destroyed and the country devastated by the cruel hand of war. But like so many devoted sons of the South, he set about to assist his comrades in rebuilding the waste places and wresting the State from the grasp of plunderers and scalawags. Yet the direful results of that unfortunate struggle, coupled with family misfortunes, prevented him later on from giving financial encouragement to his son in the effort to complete his education and the latter was necessarily compelled to "work out his own salvation" in that regard, and succeeded finally in completing the common school branches.

By the time he reached his majority young Mr. Shipman had acquired sufficient information to enable him to obtain a teachers second-grade certificate during the summer of 1890 and the following autumn he taught his first public school in one of the mountain districts of Transylvania county. Attended school at the Brevard Academy the next winter and made such rapid progress that a first-grade certificate was issued to him at the annual examination of applicants for teachers certificates in July, 1891. Again he taught school in the same county from July until October of that year, when the citizens of Brevard induced him to purchase the defunct Western North Carolinian, the third newspaper to suspend operations in that town, and establish the Transylvania Hustler, which five years later was moved to Hendersonville, Henderson county, where it served the two counties for some time and is still being published under the direction of Mr. Shipman.

In 1892 Mr. Shipman was elected

Superintendent of Public Instruction for Transylvania county and re-elected two years later. The fusion legislature abolished the office of superintendent in 1895 and Mr. Shipman has since been devoting his time to newspaper work, to which calling he is admirably suited. He has long taken an active interest in politics and is recognized as one of the most effective democratic workers of his age in the State, having done valiant service for his party as chairman of county, senatorial and congressional executive committees and also as a member of the State executive committee for eight years. He was three times chosen calendar clerk of the State senate by the democratic caucus and appointed to a fourth term by the Principal Clerk, on account of his peculiar fitness for the work and the untiring energy he had previously exhibited in executing the same. He has been twice chosen first vice-president and twice unanimously elected historian of the North Carolina Press Association. The paper he recently read before that association at Morehead City tells its own story and is a distinct credit to the author.

The result of Mr. Shipman's superb management of the congressional campaign in the tenth district during the summer and autumn of 1904 attracted the attention of democratic leaders throughout the State and soon afterwards Commissioner Varner, of the North Carolina Bureau of Labor and Printing, tendered to him the appointment of Assistant Commissioner, which position he has since held to the complete satisfaction of every one connected with the administration of the State government and the public at large. Nearly two years ago he moved his family to Raleigh so that he would be in a position to give the State the benefit of his entire time, believing that the people are justly entitled to the best efforts of each of their public servants. It is such men as this whom all North Carolinians should wish to honor, a man who is in thorough sympathy with the toiling masses and who strives always to see that their interests are fully protected.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Joseph C. Cannon has served thirty-two years in Congress.
United States Senator Hepburn, of Idaho, weighs more than any other Senator.
Secretary Elihu Root is said to have been one of the best paid attorneys in the United States.
Ambassador Reid gave another great party, which was attended by many of the most distinguished men and women in London.
Friends of Senator Daniel, of Virginia, deplore the suggestion that he should be put forward as a candidate for the Presidency.
Judge Uriah M. Rose, of Arkansas, one of the American delegates to The Hague conference, is regarded as one of the most scholarly lawyers in America.
President Roosevelt has ordered an annual or biennial test of the physical condition and horsemanship of all field officers of the infantry, artillery and cavalry.
King Alfonso is besought by the representatives of South American republics to visit them this year, the idea being that he might nearly follow the route taken by Secretary Root.
Colonel William C. Gorgas, the United States Commissioner in the canal zone, told the Cornell medical graduates that within the next two or three centuries "the centres of wealth, civilization and population will be in the tropics, as they were in the dawn of man's history."
Frank Steinhart, American Consul-General to Cuba, has been in the service of the army and State departments for twenty-five years. He speaks four languages and has been nicknamed "the consul of all nations" because of his ability to help the people of other nationalities besides his own.
Twenty-four bridges span the Thames within the limits of London.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Philadelphia is to have a new \$10,000,000 art gallery.
The Missouri State University now has a "chair of poultry."
Japanese guards have been placed along the Korean railway lines.
Japan's speculative bubble burst and many banks and business concerns failed.
The Rock Island Railroad announces that it is going to oust its political lobby.
"Old Home Weeks" are growing more and more popular in the New England States.
The Venezuelan Government, replying to the recent note of Secretary Root, refused to arbitrate the American claims.
J. M. Bell, a New York tailor, declares that London craftsmen now come to America for their styles in men's attire.
President Mellen says the New Haven road appropriated the Boston & Maine to save it from the New York Central.
Despite the expose made by the Interstate Commerce Commission, it is doubted that E. H. Harriman will be prosecuted.
Target records with Whitehead torpedoes were broken by the submarine boats Octopus and Outfish at Newport, R. I.
Congratulations on the victory of the State over the railroads in the rate war poured in on Governor Glenn, of North Carolina.
Filipino students at the Cornell University summer school declared that their fellow countrymen at home would welcome a Japanese invasion.
Commissioner Bingham ordered the police of New York City to stand at attention when a citizen asks a question, and touch his hat if the questioner be a woman.
Stem-winding watches were the invention of Noel in 1851.

"THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA SAID TO THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA—"



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THE "DRY" SOUTH

Not a State in the Cotton Belt But is Affected by the Temperance Movement.

MOST STARTLING DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTHERN POLITICS

New York City.—Kentucky, where "whisky straight" was supposed to bubble from the earth, has gone dry. Ninety of Kentucky's 119 counties are "no license." Mr. Edward Lissner, enumerates in a recent issue of Harper's Weekly the Southern States that, in part or altogether, officially abstain from the cup and dousing bowl. All Tennessee, except Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga; ninety counties of Texas; most of the counties and all the rural districts of North Carolina, South Carolina and Mississippi have renounced the revenues of the rager, and last week, by the passage of the Hardman-Covington bill, Georgia joined her sisters under the prohibition banner. Not a State in the cotton belt, but is affected by the temperance movement. Mr. Lissner reproduces The Knoxville Sentinel's comparison of local criminal records for two years, one year "wet," the other "dry," which has been much quoted by the Anti-Saloon League:

WITH SALOONS.	
Criminal record, two years 1901-2.	
Criminal cost.	\$5,074.76
Jail record, one month, February, 1903: Commitments for public drunkenness.	23
Number cases, in criminal court, two years, 1901-2.	236
City school.	\$7000
Population, 1903, estimate.	3500
WITHOUT SALOONS.	
Criminal record, two years, 1904-5.	
Criminal cost.	\$2,076.21
Jail record, three years, nine months, 1903-1907: Commitments for public drunkenness.	14
Number of cases 1904, two years.	105
City school.	\$8500
Population 1906, estimate.	5000

That is a good showing, so far as it goes. There is a powerful impulse to the Southern movement for prohibition, lacking in the wave that

GEORGIA TO BE DRY.

A Prohibition Bill Passes House With Only Two Amendments.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Hardman-Covington prohibition bill, passed by the Georgia Senate some days ago, was adopted by the House by a vote of 139 to 39. Two amendments added by the House will necessitate the bill going back to the Senate for concurrence, of which there is no doubt, and the bill then will go to Governor Hoke Smith for his signature, which has been practically pledged, and prohibition will become a law in Georgia. The amendments permit the sale of pure alcohol by retail druggists on the prescription of a reputable physician and also allow wholesale druggists to carry pure alcohol in stock for sale to retailers only. The bill prohibits the manufacture or keeping on hand in any place of business, the sale or giving away of any liquor that may produce intoxication. The new law is to become effective on January 1, 1909. After the first fight on the bill in which the opponents of the bill showed their ability to keep the act from its third reading, an agreement was reached, making the bill a special order. Twenty-one amendments were offered. Only two were allowed, and both of these were introduced by the Prohibitionists. The anti-prohibitionists made their hardest fight to secure the adoption of an amendment to postpone until January, 1909, the date when the bill should become effective. This was lost, 128 to 49. The passing of a prohibition law in Georgia adds a Southern State to the stronghold of the "drys," in the Far West, Kansas; in the extreme East, Maine; in the extreme North, Dakota; and in the heart of the Union, Tennessee. At the beginning of the year the number of people living under statutory prohibition in Maine, North Dakota and Kansas was only 2,500,000. By the end of the year Tennessee and Georgia will nearly have trebled the number. Georgia is the largest State that ever passed a prohibitory law, if we except New York's abortive attempt many years ago. Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island and Iowa have all tried and abandoned prohibition, yet the number living under it will soon be larger than ever before. Adding those in the Territories under Congressional prohibition the total number will be about 8,000,000. One-third of the remaining citizens live in "dry" communities under the operation of local-option laws, or in the South in counties where high license fees are practically prohibitive. Figures show the United States to be one of the most temperate nations. Nearly half its people live in communities where getting a drink means breaking the law.

\$71,500 For 'Change Seat.
On the New York Stock Exchange a seat was sold for \$71,500. The last previous sale was made for \$73,000, the lowest paid for a Stock Exchange seat in recent years. The record price for a Stock Exchange seat was \$95,000 in 1906.

Cotton Stock Heavy.
The stock of low-grade cotton in New York City breaks all records for this season of the year. It promises to be a drag for a long time to come.

Ohio Indorses Taft.
The candidacy of William H. Taft, Secretary of War, for the Republican nomination for President, was indorsed by the Republican State Committee at Columbus, Ohio, by a vote of 15 to 6, with it a declaration opposed "to the elimination from public life of Senators Foraker and Dick."

Japanese Smuggling Prevented.
Mexico has been asked by the United States to help in preventing the smuggling of Japanese laborers across her borders.

ALABAMA REVOKES SOUTHERN'S LICENSE

Removal of a Case From a State to a Federal Court the Excuse.

ALL TRAINS STILL RUNNING

No Clash With United States Court Nor Evidence of Any Disturbance—Legislature May Provide For Receivership.

Montgomery, Ala.—Announcement was made by Secretary of State Frank N. Julian that he had revoked the franchise of the Southern Railway Company because it had removed a case from the State Circuit Court of Talladega County to the United States Circuit Court in Birmingham. This action of the Southern is alleged to be in violation of the two outlaw acts passed by the Legislature last winter, each of which provided that such removal should be punishable by revocation of the charter of the offending railroad. One of these laws, the better known, was declared unconstitutional by United States Judge Thomas G. Jones, but the other never has been enjoined by the Federal courts. For this reason the action of the State official was taken under the provisions of the second of these outlaw acts. The State insists that this second outlaw act still is in force, and it is entirely proper to act under its provisions, while the adherents of the railway contend the act of revocation is in contempt of the Federal Court injunction, at least in spirit. Neither side would make an authoritative statement of the probable course to be pursued in the controversy.

The case upon which the revocation was made out came from the Circuit Court of Talladega County, in the shape of a notification from Clerk J. D. McNeel that a suit had been removed from the State Court to the Federal Court. Secretary of State Julian looked into the law and found that there was nothing else to do save to mark the license canceled, as the action of the statute is automatic. Act No. 36 provides that when any foreign corporation is sued in the State courts and removes such suit from the State to the Federal Court, the clerk of the court from which the removal was taken at once shall certify such action to the Secretary of State, "who shall thereupon immediately cancel said license and make and enter upon the stub thereof an order in substance,"

An extra session of the Legislature will be held in the fall to adopt more stringent railroad regulation laws to meet the situation created by the various rate regulation laws being enjoined in the Federal courts. It is not unlikely that the Federal court may get into the row even if contempt proceedings are not brought. It may hold that the act is in spirit a re-enactment of the revocation bill that Judge Thomas G. Jones has declared to be illegal.

The effect would be to deprive the Southern Railway of the right of doing business in the State, a thing that was contemplated if the other revocation act had been allowed to stand. The Southern Railway owns more than 1500 miles of road in Alabama and millions of dollars' worth of property.

ARTIST WEDS INDIAN GIRL

F. W. Canfield Speads Seven Years Wooing Reluctant Maiden.

Albuquerque, N. M. — Frederick W. Canfield, of Utica, N. Y., an artist, for several years at the head of the art department of the Carlisle Indian School, was married to Anna Goutney, a full-blooded Pueblo Indian, of the Seama village, eighty miles west of here. The wedding took place at the estate of the Seama village, and was performed first under the tribal ceremony. Immediately afterward the two were married by a minister of the Presbyterian Church. Canfield is a son of W. W. Canfield, editor of the Utica Observer. He met the Indian girl while she was a pupil in the Carlisle School, and wooed her for seven years.

CAN'T GO HOME TILL IN LOVE.

Husband Banished For a Year and Wife Will Try Her Charms Again.

Cincinnati.—Mrs. Andrew Soergel, of Bellevue, Ky., will try to make her husband fall in love with her again. Soergel was arrested on the charge of mistreating his wife. She declared in court she would have nothing more to do with him. Then Judge Weber interceded. He proposed that they live apart for one year to give the husband a chance to see his mistake. Mrs. Soergel agreed. "When he gets out in the world he'll find what love has been and what a good home means," she said. "I fully expect my husband to come home at the end of a year and to live happily with me again."

Will Obey Governor Glenn.

President W. A. Barber, of the Carolina and Northwestern Railroad, telegraphed Governor Glenn, in Raleigh, N. C., from New York that his road would put the two and one-fourth cent rate into effect August 8.

Army Supplies For Philippines.

Large quantity of ammunition and supplies for the army in the Philippines are being forwarded by the transports Logan, Warren, Crook and Buford, which will sail from San Francisco. In addition they will carry 3000 men of the Twenty-ninth and Twenty-ninth Infantry, besides prominent officers.

Author of "Blue and Gray" Dead.

Francis Miles Finch, best known as the author of "The Blue and the Gray," died at Utica, N. Y.

CHINAMEN BATTLE IN BOSTON

New York Celestials Kill Three and Injure Seven.

Hub's Chinatown Invaded by Band Who Open Fire on Fifty Men Lounging in a Blind Alley.

Boston, Mass.—A gang of New York Chinamen belonging to the notorious Hip Sing Tong invaded Boston's Chinatown with revolvers and opened fire upon more than fifty of their fellow countrymen who were seated in an alleyway off Harrison avenue.

Three Chinamen were killed instantly, three more were left dying and four were very seriously injured by the bullets of their rivals.

The usual quiet pervaded the vicinity of Harrison avenue just before 8 o'clock p. m., Chinamen lounging here and there smoking and talking. In the midst of this peaceful reverie a volley of bullets fell upon them.

They rushed for their dens, falling over one another in their haste to get out of range.

The Hip Sing Tong men chased their rivals into their homes and shot them.

Having done as much murder as they dared, the invaders turned about and sought refuge in flight.

The dead are Chin Mon Quin, aged forty-five, 11 Oxford street; Chin Leet, aged thirty-two, laundry proprietor; Wing Sing Jung, aged fifty, 24 Harrison avenue.

The injured men are Goon Goon, Lee Kai, Goon Gouy, Shang Gu, Leo Kwai, Gon Jong Gon, all of whom are seriously wounded and some of whom are sure to die.

Ten Chinamen were put under arrest soon after the shooting. One of these gave the name of Nim Sing, of New York. Another who was caught while running from the Chinatown district to the South Station said his name was Hong Woon, also of New York. Eight other men who are strangers to the Boston Chinatown police were taken into custody on suspicion of being connected with the affair.

The trouble is attributed by some to the shooting which occurred in Philadelphia recently for which it is said, Boston Chinese were partly blamed. It is thought the Chinamen who did the shooting came from New York to punish the On Leong Tong for the Philadelphia outbreak.

CABBY KILLS TWO TARS.

Stabs Third, All From the Maine, in Quarrel at Phoenix, Va.

Hampton, Va.—Thomas F. Maddock, chief master-at-arms of the battleship Maine, who was stabbed in Phoenix, died. Garrett Walsh, a fireman, was instantly killed, and J. M. Ackerman, a baker, was painfully cut. Maddock and Ackerman were from Boston and Walsh from Indianapolis.

The men hired Fred Gutierrez's "beach wagon" for a drive. Gutierrez stopped to get a drink and the marines, who were in a hurry, protested.

Gutierrez, it is said, stabbed Ackerman in the arm with a large knife, slashed Maddock and chased Walsh into a hotel. Walsh was found dead, his throat cut, his heart pierced and his body slashed. Gutierrez was arrested.

Maddock distinguished himself by gallantry in the Boxer troubles in China in 1900.

HELD FOR CROSSING TRAGEDY.

Long Island's General Manager Arrested and Put Under Bail.

Long Island City.—James A. McCrea, General Manager of the Long Island Railroad and a son of James McCrea, president of the Pennsylvania system, was held in \$10,000 bail by Coroner A. S. Ambler, of Queens county, on a warrant charging him with criminal negligence in connection with the deaths of Dr. Edward J. Gallagher and Miss Helen Madigan. They were run down and killed by the Amagansett express on an unguarded crossing at St. Albans on the night of July 21 while on an automobile trip.

It was at the conclusion of the inquest into the deaths of Dr. Gallagher and Miss Madigan in Jamaica that Coroner Ambler announced he would issue warrants for the arrest of both President Peters and General Manager McCrea.

MAGILL PLEADS "NOT GUILTY."

Poison, Strangulation and Suicide Pact at Clinton, Ill., Covered by Counts.

Clinton, Ill.—Fred H. Magill and his girl bride, Mrs. Faye Graham Magill, arraigned before Judge W. G. Cochran, pleaded not guilty to indictments charging them with the murder of Mrs. Faye Graham Magill, the former banker's first wife.

The indictments drawn by the special Grand Jury and returned to the court recently specified six distinct counts—murder by strychnine, by arsenic, by chloroform, by strangulation, through the agency of a suicide compact and by means unknown to the jury.

Two Brothers Drop Dead.

Bram Goodwin, a Sumter County (Georgia) farmer, dropped dead in a cotton field. His brother Arnold was summoned, and at the sight of the dead body he fell upon it and expired.

\$1,000,000 Leather Fire.

The Tomahawk plant of the United States Leather Company was totally destroyed by fire at Tomahawk, Wis. The loss to buildings and the great stock of hides in process of manufacture, and in the storehouses, is said to be close to \$1,000,000.

Six Killed by Lightning.

Six persons were killed by lightning at Posen, Germany, and enormous damage was done to crops by extensive floods as a consequence of a terrific storm.